

The following article describes some of the many positive features of the state of California. Read the article and answer questions 51 through 53.



California: A Tribute

You do not have to travel to many other states to realize that California is a world unto itself. This is so widely recognized throughout the world that the state may as well be its own country. The Golden State is complete in itself, with a landscape ranging from desert to mountain to meadow to coastline. Snow-capped mountains rise up majestically before the ocean and golden deserts stretch over vast plains. Fragrant, fruit-scented breezes waft through valleys full of orange groves, apple orchards and vineyards. Pacific Coast Highway, also known as Highway 1, charts a sometimes winding course, edging the rugged, sea-worn cliffs, curving through the mountains, and sailing by smooth beaches, past the white-capped waves of wild surf and the glassy blue waters of the bays. Pastoral scenes of cows grazing in pastures contrast with urban views of skyscrapers and city lights.

California's population is as diverse as its geography, including people from every race and ethnic background. This diversity intensifies the beauty of the state. Music, art, and dance from every country is widely performed in

towns and cities throughout the state. Dragons lead parades for the Chinese and Vietnamese New Year celebrations, the music of guitars enlivens Cinco de Mayo festivals, and drumbeats quicken the heartbeat at Brazilian Samba and African dance performances in the parks. Music from summer jazz festivals drift over the communities while symphonies tune up for Bach festivals in the winter. All of these traditions and arts weave together to create an atmosphere of incredible intercultural beauty and richness.

The state's wealth is only increased by its eccentricities and its magic. In a small town north of San Francisco, there is a ranch populated with horses no bigger than large dogs. In the coastal city of Santa Cruz, a favorite tourist attraction is the Mystery Spot, a place where the rules of gravity don't seem to apply and objects actually roll uphill. The Monterey Bay region hosts hordes of regal black and orange Monarch butterflies during their annual migration. Swallows return yearly to San Juan Capistrano, perhaps because, like anyone who has traveled to California, they cannot bear to leave the Golden State forever.

Reading

51. What does the word *eccentricities* mean in the following sentence?

The state's wealth is only increased by its eccentricities and its magic.

- A unusual characteristics
- B large population
- C diverse climate
- D famous beauty

L0101001

52. Which of the following lines from the article BEST supports its theme?

- A "Fragrant, fruit-scented breezes waft through valleys full of orange groves."
- B "The state's wealth is only increased by its eccentricities and its magic."
- C "You don't have to travel to many other states to realize that California is a world unto itself."
- D "California's population is as diverse as its geography."

L0101009

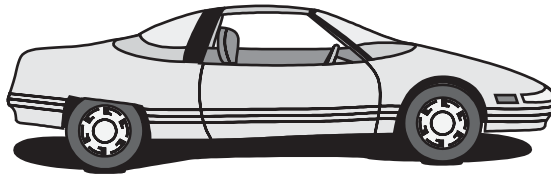
53. Which of the following strategies does the author use MOST frequently to describe California?

- A imagery
- B statistics
- C expert opinion
- D historical fact

L0101006

The following newspaper article is about electric cars. Read the newspaper article and answer questions 54 through 56.

Electric Cars Deserve a Second Look



As the world becomes increasingly populated, it is also becoming alarmingly polluted. We deplete more resources, produce more waste, and cause more cumulative environmental strain than ever before.

Fortunately, there are many ways that you can help counter the negative effects that we impose on the environment. One of these is driving an electric car. This benefits not only the environment, but also individual drivers.

Electric cars produce about 80 percent less pollution than cars with gas-powered motors. In fact, the only reason that electric cars produce any pollution at all is that their electric energy is generated by power plants—electric cars themselves emit no exhaust. When energy comes from large sources such as power plants, it's easier to regulate and monitor, so there's less waste than if the energy is generated by many smaller sources, such as the gas engines in individual cars.

In addition, electric cars are simply more efficient than gas-powered cars for several reasons. First, electric cars have regenerative braking, which means that when you use the brakes in an electric car, the battery has a chance to recharge. Conversely, when you brake in a gas-powered car, you actually *use* energy.

Also, during the production of electric cars, more time and energy is spent making the design lighter and more aerodynamic so that there will be less drag from the wind. This allows them to travel farther using less energy than a gas-powered car would use to go the same distance.

In addition to the environmental benefits of driving electric cars, there are also financial and time-saving benefits for the drivers.

For one, they cost less to maintain. The cost of charging an electric car is about 20 percent of the cost of gas, and

Reading

electric cars require far less maintenance than gas-powered cars. This is due, in part, to the fact that a lot of the things that go wrong with gas-powered cars simply aren't present in electric cars. Electric cars have no cooling system, fan belts, radiators, hoses, or oil—just a battery. There are fewer moving parts overall, so there are fewer potential problems. Also, electric motors have far greater longevity than combustion motors, so after the body of an electric car gives out, the engine can be reused in another body.

Furthermore, the federal government is encouraging electric car use by giving significant rebates for purchasing electric cars, and some states offer additional rebates.

Electric cars can also save people time. While gas-powered cars require visits to a mechanic every few months, the only routine maintenance required by electric cars is replacing the battery every four years. And California, for example, recently passed a law making it legal for drivers of electric cars to use the carpool lanes any time—even if they are driving alone. This makes your trips much quicker and saves a considerable amount of time, especially in rush-hour traffic.

Overall, there are numerous benefits of driving an electric car. It may take a little getting used to, but in the long run, the use of electric cars can help preserve the environment and give people more time and money to be put to better use.

065

54. Read this sentence from the article.

Furthermore, the federal government is encouraging electric car use by giving significant rebates for purchasing electric cars, and some states offer additional rebates.

What is the meaning of the word *rebates* in Darrow's article?

- A money returned
- B tax credits
- C awards
- D additional guarantees

L0065003

55. Read this sentence from the article.

We deplete more resources, produce more waste, and cause more cumulative environmental strain than ever before.

What does the word *deplete* in Darrow's article mean?

- A store away
- B use up
- C own
- D ruin

L0065005

56. What is the main purpose of Darrow's article?

- A to convince readers that their cars are using too much energy
- B to show how to improve driving
- C to convince people that electric cars are good
- D to show how the environment can be saved

L0065001

The following essay discusses the early years of the film industry. Read the essay and answer questions 57 through 59.

On Screen



The lights go down and flickering images appear on the big screen. Suddenly, the engaging grins of two small boys emerge in black and white. The tow-headed boys are dressed in coveralls and are sitting on a porch with their dusty bare feet propped on a wooden step below them. A long-eared hound lies listlessly at their feet. Catcalls and giggles fill the theater. “Hey, look. It’s George and Roy. And there’s old Tige snoozin’ away at their feet.” Applause and more giggles break out in the small movie house in eastern Tennessee.

It is early in the twentieth century, and movie houses are springing up all over the country. During this time, nickelodeons were being replaced by a new industry. The emerging movie houses were given regal names such as the “Majestic,” the “Imperial,” and the “Plaza.” Patrons were happy to pay the price of a movie ticket, usually 10 cents, to see the latest moving picture show. At first, single reels of film were projected onto the big screen. By 1907, multiple reels of film were spliced together and presented as feature films. Early audiences were lured into the movie houses not only by the western feature shown every Saturday but also by the promise of seeing still shots of themselves up on the big screen.

Traveling photographers earned a living, moving from town to town, taking photos of local people—especially children—and nearby scenes of interest to show on the screen of the local movie house. The photographers were paid not only by the movie house owner who knew that local shots would be popular attractions, but they were also paid by the parents for the children’s photographs. Eventually, these still shots of local people and places were replaced by newsreels of current news events, such as the world wars in Europe. These newsreels, precursors of the evening news now watched nightly, showed flickering images of real men going off to battle. The reels played before the main feature and were eagerly awaited reports of current events in the world.

The early features shown every Saturday and occasionally during the week were silent films. A local, talented pianist usually sat in the front of the theater supplying a musical backdrop for the action. Chords were pounded out as the western film star Tom Mix rode his horse up to the latest, staged train robbery or as the Keystone Cops investigated another caper.

Reading

Soon, the feature films were no longer silent; recorded sound was now possible, and the feature films were now referred to as “talkies” and became even more popular. The films were all in black and white, with color films not appearing until the late 1930s.

With the invention of air conditioning, movie theaters became cool retreats in the midst of summer’s sultriest weather. The Rivoli Theater in New York heavily advertised the cool comfort of the interior, and summer ticket sales soared. Eager patrons slipped in out of the heat and humidity and enjoyed the cooled air and watched the latest feature film.

Today, movie theaters remain cool havens of sight and sound entertainment. Popcorn and sodas are served in every theater—multiplexes showing several different features at once. Missing are the still photographs of local children or scenes. The only remaining clues as to their part in the development of the industry are faded copies of the original photographs now tucked away in dusty family albums.

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57. According to the passage, the reason the sound of Tom Mix’s horse was accompanied by a piano was because—

- A viewers were making too much noise.
- B the horse made snorting noises that needed to be masked by music.
- C films were silent since audio technology was not invented then.
- D Tom Mix preferred pianos to violins.

L0108005

58. The main idea of this essay is that movies—

- A are popular because theaters are air conditioned.
- B provide audiences with world news.
- C give parents an opportunity to entertain children.
- D have been entertaining audiences for many years.

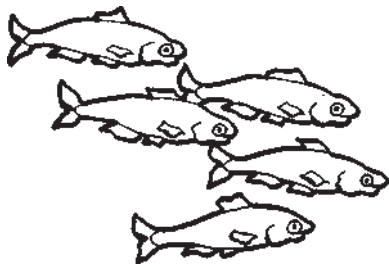
L0108010

59. Which of the following sentences from the essay helps describe the setting of the opening paragraph?

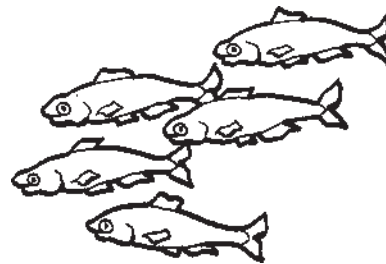
- A “Nickelodeons were being replaced by a new industry.”
- B “The films were all in black and white, with color films not appearing until the late 1930s.”
- C “Patrons were happy to pay the price of a movie ticket, usually ten cents, to see the latest moving picture show.”
- D “The lights go down and flickering images appear on the big screen.”

L0108013

The following article tells of children seining for minnows while also offering some general information on the fish. Read the article and answer questions 60 through 62.



Seining for Minnows



There was a time when hot summer days brought children outdoors to local creeks and streambeds to seine for minnows. Catching the small, silver fish was a fun, refreshing opportunity to wade in cool, rushing water on a sultry summer's day. Before setting out for the creek in their neighborhood, however, children first had to locate a burlap bag to use for a seine. Girls as well as boys loved this outdoor activity.

Upon reaching the creek bank, the children pulled off their socks and shoes and plunged feet first into the cold, sparkling water. Wading carefully over the pebbly bottom, they looked for the right spot where the minnows flashed. Seining for minnows was easiest if two children worked together. Grasping two corners of the bag, each child would stand in shallow water and slowly lower the bag until it was flat on the bottom of the streambed. Then, standing very still, the children would wait for the dirt and silt to settle and for the fish life in the stream to resume normal activity. The children would bend over and again grasp a corner of the bag in each hand and quickly and smoothly raise the bag straight up, keeping it as level as possible. A flutter and flicker of silver shades would

glimmer all over the soaked burlap bag. Dozens of tiny silver fish almost too small to have been seen in the stream would now cover the rough bag. Tiny little fish bodies, startled by being thrust into the open air, would wiggle and turn, seeking an outlet back into the cold, clear water of their creek.

The joy of seining for minnows is that, once caught, the fish are thrown back into the water to continue their natural lives, perhaps to be scooped up by other children and then returned again to their watery home. So the net is swiftly lowered back into the stream, and the small fish swim off. Then the whole process is repeated once more as more minnows are scooped up and then released.

The small silver fish that children call minnows are really any small fish, regardless of species. Fish called *minnows* actually belong to the *cyprinidae* family of fish. Members of the *cyprinidae* family, including carp and goldfish among several dozen species, can be found in lakes and streams throughout the United States and much of the world.

Reading

Minnows often serve as primary consumers in a streambed, sometimes as bottom feeders to suck up ooze or eat algae. Others, as secondary consumers, ingest zooplankton, crustaceans, insects, worms, and other minnows. Some become food for tertiary consumers, being the prey of birds, mammals, and other fish. Those of a larger size are used as bait for sport fishing. Still others are used as food additives in livestock feeds.

Their role as prey and their use as bait and food additives are not the only dangers that minnows face in the world today. The child with a burlap sack who goes out to seine for minnows on a summer's day now will find fewer glittering fish on the bag when it is lifted out of the stream. The destruction and alteration of the minnows' habitat due to land treatment and watercourse alteration threaten the future of this beautiful, hardy family of fish. If the children of tomorrow are to have the joy of seining for minnows on a hot summer's day, the natural habitats of our lakes and streams must be preserved.

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60. What does the word *consumers* mean in the following sentence?

Minnows often serve as primary consumers in a streambed, sometimes as bottom feeders to suck up ooze or eat algae.

- A those who shop
- B those who eat
- C those who occupy
- D those who serve

L0110003

61. This article suggests that minnows face which of the following dangers?

- A being used as prey or bait
- B eating poisonous food
- C lack of food
- D children playing in the water

L0110009

62. What information supports the idea that minnows play an important role in the food chain?

- A Minnows do not eat algae.
- B Minnows only eat worms and insects.
- C Birds avoid eating minnows.
- D Birds and other minnows eat minnows.

L0110007

The following article provides information about a potentially fatal source of food that koalas were given in zoos. Read the article and answer questions 63 through 65.



Deadly Leaves

Koalas, native to the Australian wilds, initially proved difficult to keep alive in zoos. Because koalas eat nothing but the leaves of the eucalyptus tree, zoos provided them with an unlimited supply of eucalyptus leaves. One zoo even planted eucalyptus trees in a special grove to ensure that the koalas had a continual supply of fresh leaves. However, koalas kept in captivity always died within a year of their arrival at the zoo.

Eventually it was discovered that eucalyptus trees that are less than five years old sometimes generate hydrocyanic acid in their leaves. Taking in small quantities of this acid is fatal to the koala. In their natural habitat, the koalas'

senses tell them which eucalyptus trees have dangerous leaves, and they simply move on to other trees until they find leaves that are safe to eat. But in captivity, when their keepers unknowingly were giving them leaves contaminated with acid, the koalas were left with only two options: eat the poisonous leaves or starve. Either option was fatal to the trapped koalas.

Fortunately, today's zoos use special tests to distinguish between poisonous eucalyptus leaves and safe ones, and now koalas are eating well and thriving in zoos.

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63. What does the word *contaminated* mean in the following phrase?

But in captivity, when their keepers unknowingly were giving them leaves contaminated with acid, the koalas were left with only two options: eat the poisonous leaves or starve.

- A carried with
- B polished with
- C poisoned with
- D grown from

L0103002

64. What is the purpose of this article?

- A to inform
- B to persuade
- C to entertain
- D to express opinion

L0103004

65. What tone does the author establish in the article?

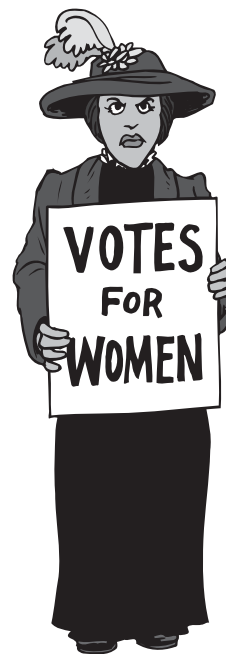
- A critical
- B hopeful
- C straightforward
- D humorous

L0103003

The following article discusses the inspiring efforts of Esther Morris in her crusade for women's suffrage. Read the article and answer questions 66 through 68.

A One-Woman Campaign

In the territory of Wyoming on September 6, 1870, for the first time anywhere in the United States, women went to the polls to cast their ballots. By 1870, the women's suffrage movement had battled unsuccessfully for 30 years on the East Coast. The big surprise to everyone was that the first victory for women's right to vote occurred in Wyoming, where there had been no public speeches, rallies, or conventions for the women's suffrage movement. Instead, there had been just one remarkable woman: Esther Morris. Her one-woman campaign is a classic example of effective politics. She managed to persuade both rival candidates in a territorial election to promise that, if elected, they would introduce a bill for women's suffrage. She knew that, as long as the winner kept his word, women's suffrage would score a victory in Wyoming. The winning candidate kept his promise to Esther Morris, which led to this historic Wyoming voting event in 1870.



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Reading

66. According to the article, why is it surprising that Wyoming was the first state to allow women to vote?

- A** Few people knew about formal elections.
- B** There was a small population of women in the state.
- C** The community showed no obvious interest in the issue.
- D** The efforts on the East Coast were moving ahead quickly.

L0116001

68. Which statement below BEST illustrates the time sequence of the events in the article?

- A** It begins in the present and then goes back in time to explain the preceding events.
- B** It begins on September 6, 1870 and then goes back in time to explain the preceding events.
- C** It begins in 1865 and moves to September 6, 1870 and then goes back to 1865.
- D** It all takes place on the same day—September 6, 1870.

L0116008

67. Which sentence from the article explains specifically how Esther Morris succeeded in providing the women of Wyoming with the right to vote?

- A** “The big surprise to everyone was that the first victory for women’s right to vote occurred in Wyoming, where there were no public speeches, rallies, or conventions for the women’s suffrage movement.”
- B** “In the territory of Wyoming in September 6, 1870, for the first time anywhere in the United States, women went to the polls to cast their ballots.”
- C** “She managed to persuade both rival candidates in a territorial election to promise that, if elected, they would introduce a bill for women’s suffrage.”
- D** “She knew that, as long as the winner kept his word, women’s suffrage would score a victory in Wyoming.”

L0116005

The following article discusses the sport of falconry. Read the article and answer questions 69 through 71.

On Becoming a Falconer



Falconry, an ancient sport popular in the days of medieval royalty and jousting tournaments, is still practiced by dedicated enthusiasts around the world. Falconers work with predatory birds ranging from expert fliers, like the peregrine falcon, to less spectacular hawks, such as the redtail. Regardless of the species, training is the most important part of falconry. But it can be frustrating; so, you must be very patient.

The first step in training your falcon is to establish her trust in you. Initially, the falcon won't allow you near—she will “bate,” or beat her wings wildly, as you approach. But gradually you will coax her to fly to you by offering food. The proud and cautious bird will be reluctant to fly to your hand, but she will want the food there and she will move back and forth on her perch, stamping her feet. Suddenly she will leave her perch. She may land on your

hand and bate off right away, frightened by her own bravery at first. Sooner or later, however, she will return to feed, and that will be her first careful step toward accepting you.

Why do falconers love this sport? To understand falconry, you must understand the special nature of the bond that forms between the falconer and the bird. The wild behavior and skills of the falcon are treasured by the falconer. The reward in working with a trained falcon is the companionship of a creature that can choose at any time to disappear over the horizon forever. You can join the honored tradition of falconers if you have patience and respect for wild creatures.

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Reading

69. What does the phrase *disappear over the horizon* mean in the following sentence?

The reward in working with a trained falcon is the companionship of creatures that can choose at any time to disappear over the horizon forever.

- A return to the falconer
- B abandon the falconer
- C go behind some trees
- D fly very high

L0113002

70. According to the article, which of the following summarizes the main reason modern falconers love their sport?

- A It allows them to work with a creature that is normally wild.
- B It was popular among royalty of the Middle Ages.
- C The falcon bates the falconer.
- D They like the reward money from the sport.

L0113001

71. Which of the following MOST accurately indicates the author's attitude toward the sport of falconry?

- A It is not suited to modern times.
- B It can be frustrating.
- C It is best to work with a peregrine falcon.
- D It is a rewarding experience.

L0113004

The following articles discuss the opposite viewpoints of using vitamin supplements. Read both articles and answer questions 72 through 76.

Pro and Con on Vitamin Supplements

Pro: The Key to a Long and Healthy Life



No medical breakthrough means so much, to so many people, as the discovery of the role of nutrition in human health and longevity. Numerous scientific studies have shown that specific nutrients hold the key to a strong heart and cardiovascular system, a healthy immune system, a normal nervous system, and more. They can help prevent cancer, loss of memory and vision, physical and mental defects in newborns, and degeneration of health in seniors. Vitamins and minerals are essential to the healthy function of every system within our bodies; without them we would not have the energy to perform even the simplest daily task. Perhaps the most important part of any healthy diet, therefore, is a nutritional supplement. The simple “vitamin”—a comprehensive formula of high-quality, high-potency vitamins and minerals—is a

sure source of nutrition that can lead to better health, a longer life, and a better quality of life for years to come.

Those who recommend against a daily supplement, relying on a balanced diet instead, are unrealistic and uninformed. Few people consume the right amounts or types of foods to meet the recommended daily intake of vitamins and minerals. To get a full day’s supply of calcium, for example, you’d have to consume 1 cup of milk, PLUS 1 cup of chopped broccoli, PLUS one cup of navy beans, PLUS one cup of plain yogurt, PLUS four ounces of canned pink salmon.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) Food Guide Pyramid recommends eating 2-3 servings each of meats and dairy products, 2-4 servings of fruits, 3-5 servings of vegetables, and 6-11 servings of breads, cereals, rice, and other grains every day. Most people don’t meet those guidelines. Some groups in particular, such as senior citizens, find it hard to squeeze that many servings into their daily diets. In a special food guide pyramid modified to address the needs of older Americans, the Tufts University USDA Human Nutrition Research Center specifically recommends supplements of calcium, vitamin D, and vitamin B12—vitamins many

Reading

older adults find difficult to get in adequate amounts from food alone.

Even people who get the recommended number of servings may not get the nutrition they expect. In this world of fast and processed food, little nutritive value is left in the food we eat. On top of that, many essential nutrients, such as vitamin C and the energy-producing B vitamins, are water-soluble. Because they are not stored in the body, adequate amounts must be consumed every single day. A supplement is like nutritional insurance. It fills the nutritional gap between the foods you eat and the amount you need. But even if you could meet the

recommended daily values for every nutrient every day, would that be enough for vibrant good health? Probably not. Scientific studies show that some vitamins and minerals can fight the aging process and strengthen your immune system—but only at levels far higher than the recommended daily value. Only through supplementation can you regularly and reliably get the high potencies needed for optimal good health.

Today, good nutrition is as close as the grocery store shelf. Help yourself to a daily vitamin and mineral supplement, and help yourself to improved health and longevity.



078

Con: Danger in Disguise

Today, we know that the role of vitamins and minerals goes well beyond the prevention of deficiency diseases, such as scurvy, to actually preventing cancer and heart disease, the most fearsome and ferocious killers of our time. With this knowledge has come the widespread call for nutritional supplementation—and a confusing array of vitamin, mineral, and herbal supplements lining the supermarket shelves.

Far from contributing to better health, however, nutritional supplements threaten to turn a scientific breakthrough into a nutritional disaster.

Promoters of vitamins and minerals—especially the antioxidant vitamins A, C, and E—would have consumers believe that the little vitamin pill in the bottle is all they need for good health. Take your vitamins in the morning, and you're covered. It's okay to eat fast food for the rest of the day or skip meals to achieve today's fashionably skinny look. But vitamins and minerals are only one part of the nutritional puzzle. A diet rich in fiber and balanced in carbohydrates and protein is essential for good health. You can't get these things from a nutritional supplement. The focus on vitamin and mineral supplements may actually be robbing us of the full nutrition we seek.

Reading

And no supplement can compare to the quality of nutrition found in natural sources. For example, our bodies convert carotenes from plant foods into vitamin A. Many supplements contain a single carotene, beta-carotene. Natural sources are rich in many different carotenes, many of which are much more potent antioxidants than beta-carotene. Many supplements contain a synthetic form of vitamin E, when natural vitamin E is more readily absorbed and used by the body. And science is still discovering the wealth of nutrients in foods, including oligomeric proanthocyanidins (OPCs) found in grapes. These antioxidants are up to 50 times more powerful than vitamin E and are efficiently used by the body.

You'd be hard-pressed to find a supplement as nutritionally comprehensive and potent as a balanced diet. Even if you could, you'd pay much more than if you got the same nutritional value from natural sources.

But perhaps the greatest danger presented by nutritional supplements comes from the very real risks presented by self-medication. Anyone can walk into the market and buy as many different supplements as desired. The reported benefits of high dosages of certain nutrients have led some people to believe that the more the better. Many take several vitamin and mineral supplements without regard to total intake or possible interactions.

High-dose supplements of vitamin A can cause toxicity, leading to bone fractures, joint pain, liver failure, and

other significant symptoms. Excess vitamin D can result in kidney damage. Too much vitamin K can interfere with anti-clotting medications. Because these fat-soluble vitamins can be stored in the body, where excess amounts can build up to dangerous levels, experts recommend supplementation only with a doctor's supervision.

Surprising new research suggests that vitamin C pills may speed up hardening of the arteries, the underlying cause of heart attacks and strokes. Researchers said their findings support the recommendations of health organizations, which urge people to avoid high doses of supplements and to get their nutrients from food instead.

As appealing as they're made to sound, nutritional supplements are danger in disguise. If you're looking for good health, don't look on the supplement shelves of your supermarket. Look in the produce section instead.

078

Reading

72. Read this sentence from the first article.

A supplement is like nutritional insurance.

What does the author mean by comparing the use of supplements to insurance?

- A Like nutritional supplements, insurance is necessary in order to maintain good health.
- B Having insurance and using supplements will keep bad health away.
- C Both insurance and vitamins are important in curing health problems.
- D Like insurance, the nutritional value of supplements will be available when you need it.

L0078005

73. Read this sentence from the first article.

Help yourself to a daily vitamin and mineral supplement, and help yourself to improved health and longevity.

What does the sentence mean?

- A Helping others means encouraging them to take vitamins and minerals.
- B A large helping of vitamins and minerals is necessary for good health.
- C Taking vitamins and minerals is one way that people may help themselves.
- D Taking vitamins and minerals regularly will have a positive effect on a person's health.

L0078002

74. Instead of depending heavily on vitamin supplements, the author of the second article encourages readers to—

- A eat fruits and vegetables.
- B begin an exercise program.
- C skip meals when necessary.
- D limit the intake of protein.

L0078010

75. What information supports the idea that vitamin supplements are potentially dangerous?

- A Supplements are usually available in powder, tablet, and liquid form.
- B People might accidentally take supplements that interfere with medications.
- C Supplements may play a large role in disease prevention.
- D People tend to be too cautious when using supplements.

L0078009

76. Based on the second article, which of these statements is true?

- A Vitamin supplements provide adequate carotenes for the human body.
- B A mineral supplement may be as full of nutrients as a balanced diet.
- C Vitamin supplements are less valuable than eating a variety of healthy foods.
- D A surplus of vitamin supplements can be beneficial to some people.

L0078008

Read the following document and answer questions 77 through 83.

HOW TO CHOOSE A PASSWORD

Passwords are commonly used today to restrict access to personal possessions or privileged information. Passwords consist of a unique sequence of characters—letters, numbers, and symbols—required to access personal banking information, automated teller machines, secure buildings and businesses, computer networks, certain Web sites, e-mail, and more. Passwords are much like keys. Each password is different, and only the correct one allows the right of entry. It should be something unusual enough that the wrong person could not decipher it just by knowing you.

Before you can choose a password, however, you must know the types of passwords required. First find out if all letters must be lowercase or if upper- and lowercase are both acceptable. Should the password consist of letters or numbers only, or are special characters permissible? What is the minimum and maximum length allowed?

Now you are ready to think of an appropriate password. Your password should be something you can easily remember but something impossible for anyone else to decode or guess. We will discuss poor options first, so you will know what to avoid. Poor choices include names of people, family or fictional characters, common sequences such as QWERTY on the keyboard or 789456123 on the numeric keypad, or *any* word that appears in a dictionary.



Other inappropriate choices include your telephone number or birth date. Do not use your middle name, mother's maiden name, your street name, or any other familiar name or number in reverse order.

The best way to choose a password that is hard to crack, yet easy to remember, is to select something memorable from your past. It could be the name of your grandparents' dog when you were 5 (*tippy5*) or the name of your math teacher in room 118 (*118-Thompson*). You could form a string of characters using the first letter of each word in a phrase or saying that makes sense to you. For example, your mother might say, "The sun is shining—So am I." A password derived from this saying might be (*TsisSal*) or (*Tsis-SaI*).

Once you have created a good password, keep it safe. Do not store it in a computer or leave a handwritten copy where others might see it. You could put the number in

Reading

your address book in a disguised form. It is not likely that anyone who found Ted Williams, 35 N. Sheldon Ave. in your address book would know it contains your password (TW35NSA).

It is best to have different passwords for each system. If you have used the same password for your bike lock and your access code to the Internet, would you be willing to loan your bike and lock to a schoolmate?

Since unauthorized access to sensitive information could open the door for an unscrupulous individual to access or even tamper with your personal records, as well as those of other people on the system, it is wise to change your passwords frequently. Some authorities suggest changing passwords every three months.

65B

BAD PASSWORDS:

782-8973 (phone number)
Butch (nickname)
LittleBoPeep (storybook character)
12-11-86 (birth date)
dejavu (foreign phrase)
leahcim (name spelled backwards)
QQQQQQ (repeated letter)
XyzXyzXyz (repeated pattern of letters)

GOOD PASSWORDS:

NYTXvincent (best friend in first grade preceded by state of birth and current state of residence)
delygd (first letters of coach's favorite saying: Don't ever let your guard down.)
ofcmgr98 (mother's abbreviated job title - Office Manager - in 1998)

Reading

77. According to the document, what should you do **FIRST** before choosing a password?

- A determine what type of password must be used
- B think of something memorable from your past
- C decide where to store the information to keep it safe
- D change your password about every three months

L165B005

78. The two boxes included at the end of the document illustrate information that is primarily found in which two paragraphs?

- A 1 and 2
- B 3 and 4
- C 5 and 6
- D 6 and 7

L165B004

79. According to the two boxes at the end of the document, which of these would be the **BEST** password?

- A date of a wedding anniversary
- B your family nickname
- C the same number, repeated five times
- D the first letters in the title of your favorite book

L165B009

80. Based on information in the document, which statement about passwords is accurate?

- A Computer programs cannot be protected by passwords.
- B Passwords may not be used as a security measure in the future.
- C People only need to use one password for different systems.
- D Bad passwords could give access to unauthorized individuals.

L165B006

81. Which sentence from the document **BEST** summarizes the author's main point?

- A It is best to have different passwords for each system.
- B Before you can choose a password, however, you must know the prerequisites for the password.
- C Your password should be something you can easily remember but something impossible for anyone else to decode or guess.
- D Some authorities suggest changing passwords every three months.

L165B002

82. What suggestion does the article provide about writing down passwords?

- A Write it down often so you don't forget your password.
- B Disguise your password when you write it down.
- C Do not let people know your password.
- D Change your password frequently when you write it down.

L165B014

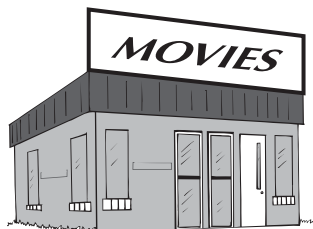
83. Based on information in the two boxes at the end of the document, *lkjlkj* would be a bad choice for a password because it—

- A is someone's initials.
- B stands for a favorite saying.
- C is a repeated pattern of letters.
- D is an abbreviation of a familiar name.

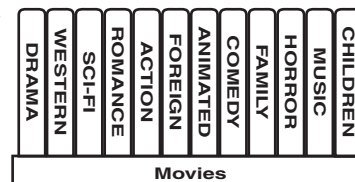
L165B012

Reading

The following is a selection from an employee manual explaining the job description of working at a video rental store. Read the article and answer questions 84 through 86.



Main Street Movies Employee Manual: Organizing Videos



In order to help customers find what they want quickly and to keep track of inventory, it's important to keep the thousands of titles in the Main Street Movies store organized properly. This section of the *Employee Manual* will tell you how to organize videos so that customers will always be able to find them. It will also help you familiarize yourself with the store layout, so that you can help a customer find a particular film or a particular genre of film.

Each Main Street Movies store has three main sections:

1. New Releases Wall
2. Film Library
3. Video Games

New Releases Wall. Almost 70 percent of movie rentals are new releases, and that is the first place that most customers go when they enter the store. The center

section of shelves on this wall holds **Hottest Hits**. When new titles come into the store (about 40 per month), place them on this wall in alphabetical order.

After 30 days, move the Hottest Hits titles to the shelves on either side, again in alphabetical order. The shelves flanking Hottest Hits are called **Recent Releases**. Titles stay on the Recent Releases shelves eight to ten months before being moved to Film Library shelves. The New Releases Wall, including the Hottest Hits and Recent Releases shelves, holds about 350 titles.

Film Library. The thousands of titles in the Film Library are organized into categories (genres). The films within each category are displayed alphabetically. Here are the categories and their two-letter computer codes:

Reading

AC	Action	FA	Family	SC	Science Fiction
CH	Children	FL	Foreign Language*	SI	Special Interest
CL	Classics	FO	Foreign	WE	Western
CO	Comedy	HO	Horror		
DR	Drama	MU	Music		

*Foreign Language titles include films that were originally made in a foreign language, films that have been dubbed into a foreign language, and films with foreign language subtitles. A sticker on the back of each box specifies which type of film it is.

Special Interest includes these sub-categories:

AN	Animation	IN	Instruction	SP	Sports
DO	Documentaries	RE	Religion	TR	Travel
EX	Exercise				

Video Games. Main Street Movies carries games for Super Nintendo, Sony Play Station, and Nintendo 64 game systems. Games for all three systems are arranged together, in alphabetical order.

Although video games represent only a small percentage of our inventory, they are shoplifted more often than any other type of merchandise in our store. Therefore, video games are *never* displayed on the shelves. Shelves in the Video Game section of Main Street Movies hold

cardboard plaques with pictures and information about each game. When a customer wants to rent a particular game, he or she will bring you the plaque. You then retrieve the game from the locked case behind the counter, rent it to the customer, and file the cardboard plaque in the “Video Game Rentals” box. When the game is returned, put the plaque back on the appropriate shelf so that it is available for another customer.

077

Reading

84. What is the order in which new movies are moved through the store?

- A** from Hottest Hits to Film Library to Recent Releases
- B** from Film Library to Hottest Hits to Recent Releases
- C** from Hottest Hits to Recent Releases to Film Library
- D** from Recent Releases to Film Library to Hottest Hits

L0077001

85. Which of the following is NOT a subcategory of Special Interest?

- A** animation
- B** exercise
- C** religion
- D** western

L0077002

86. A customer wants to know if a Foreign Language video has subtitles. Based upon the manual, what is the best way to find this information?

- A** Look at the back of the box.
- B** Check the computer.
- C** Ask an employee.
- D** Watch a few minutes of the film.

L0077004

The following document is from a training manual for new employees at a restaurant. Read the document and answer questions 87 through 90.



Staff Responsibilities

Greeter

Your job as restaurant greeter requires that you greet every guest graciously and promptly. Upon greeting our early Sunset diners*, be sure to provide them with the regular dinner menu as well as the special Sunset menu. In addition, every evening the chef posts daily specials on the chalkboard at the entrance. Be sure to remind the customers of those dishes too, although those are not eligible for the early Sunset dinner price. (Diners who are seated after the early Sunset period should not receive the special Sunset menu.)

You will be working with a team of three additional members: the person who sets the table and provides the water and place settings (in some restaurants referred to as the busboy or busgirl), the waiter/waitress who actually takes each order to the exact specification of each diner, and the cashier who will accept the diners' payments upon their way out the door after dining. Your job is to ensure that the diners feel welcomed, informed, and served pleasantly in every possible way. For example, if their coats are draped across the back of their chairs, creating a potential floor hazard, please suggest that you would be happy to hang them in the closet at the rear of the restaurant.

Our goal is satisfied, happy customers who will return to visit us again and will recommend our establishment to their friends. Each employee plays an important role in ensuring that our goal is met. If you smile, greet diners pleasantly, seat them as soon as possible, and provide them with the full range of dinner options, you should have every reason to believe that you have done your job well.

When customers have been unhappy in the past with the quality of service by the person who filled your position, it was generally because of one of the following reasons:

- Customers were left standing in the foyer as the entry greeter continued a personal phone call ignoring them.
- Customers were not told of their eligibility or ineligibility for the early Sunset dinner.
- Customers' seating preferences were not honored.

* Early Sunset definition: a choice from one of five set-price, three-course meals available to diners seated before 6:00 PM, Monday through Friday.
Note: One of those choices is always vegetarian.

Reading

87. What is the purpose of this selection?

- A** to notify customers of Sunset dinner rules
- B** to describe the layout of the restaurant and kitchen
- C** to explain the duties of the greeter
- D** to make new employees aware of meal prices

L0059001

88. The document provides the MOST information on—

- A** how to satisfy diners.
- B** how to get along with coworkers.
- C** the restaurant's special offers.
- D** the restaurant's payment policy.

L0059002

89. Read this sentence from the selection.

Your job as a restaurant greeter requires that you greet each guest graciously and promptly.

According to this sentence, what must greeters do?

- A** Welcome customers warmly as they arrive.
- B** Quickly list the specials for the customers.
- C** Ask the customers what they would like to drink.
- D** Seat customers as soon as possible.

L0059004

90. The document provides the LEAST information on—

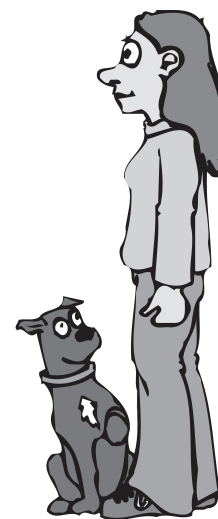
- A** Sunset specials.
- B** food preparation.
- C** greeter responsibilities.
- D** customer dissatisfaction.

L0059003

The following is a brochure provided for new volunteers at a pet hospital. Read the brochure and answer questions 91 through 94.

Pet Hospital

Being a volunteer pet-aide in the Community Pet Hospital should be lots of fun! You were selected among many other applicants; so, you should feel proud that we recognize that you have something special to offer—a passion for helping pets in need. We also hope that over your eight-week assignment with us you will develop useful skills that will serve you well when you seek employment in the future. Who knows? Perhaps you will want to become a veterinarian too someday!



The pets who come to Community Pet Hospital are experiencing some level of illness, injury, or behavioral distress. Since we limit our practice to reptiles and birds, we can somewhat predict the activity in our waiting room on a typical day.

Frankly, we have more problems with pet owners than with the pets themselves. You will notice that we have signs prominently hanging around the office asking that owners should not release their pets from their pens or cages while in the office. Yet, nearly everyday some owner will permit his or her pet to crawl or fly about the office anyway. As a volunteer pet-aide, we ask you to discourage owners from this practice. But if and when it happens, we appreciate your assistance in helping to retrieve the escaped pet.

When pets and their owners are being seated, we ask your assistance in separating, when possible, the birds from the reptiles. This can help prevent a noisy, distressing climate in the waiting room. Also, it is our experience that small birds need separation from large birds who tend to be aggressive and dominate the “chatter.”

While we only have a few snakes in our practice, their visits can provoke upsetting responses in the waiting room. Both pets and owners seem to respond poorly to the presence of snakes in the waiting room, even if they are caged. So our receptionist tries very hard to arrange snake appointments at the end of the day when most of our other patients have been seen and are gone.

Reading

We encourage your interest in every pet that comes through the door! However, there are a few basic rules in engaging with any pet patient that are essential for you to apply at all times:

1. The pet owner should be politely asked first if it is acceptable to interact with his or her pet.
2. Don't assume that a pet wants to interact with anyone except his or her owner. You may like the pet but it may not like you (or anyone else).
3. Refrain from physically handling any pet except as absolutely necessary. Pets who come to us are in distress, so additional handling by strangers may exacerbate their fragile condition.
4. Pets in distress may lash out in self-defense and could injure you with a bite or a painful scratch.
5. Excessive attention paid to one pet may make an owner of another pet somewhat jealous on the other side of the room.
6. Sometimes it seems that paying attention to a pet causes an owner to feel it is all right to open the pen or cage in order to demonstrate pet tricks. We don't want that!
7. In the event you do handle any pet in any way, immediately wash your hands well with disinfectant soap in the washroom. *Absolutely never* touch one pet immediately after handling another unless your hands are thoroughly cleaned between interactions.

Helping a pet in distress and its owner is a very rewarding experience. We're sure you will come to feel the satisfaction of your contributions to the harmony of our waiting room here at the Community Pet Hospital.

Reading

91. What does *retrieve* mean as used in the following sentence?

But if and when it happens, we appreciate your assistance in helping to retrieve the escaped pet.

- A help take care of the pet
- B help the owners take care of the pet
- C help the pet escape and leave the office
- D help catch the pet and put it back into its cage

L0132009

92. Which of the following is NOT a correct rewording of the following sentence?

Additional handling by strangers may exacerbate its fragile condition.

- A A stranger handling a pet may worsen its condition.
- B A stranger handling a pet may improve its condition.
- C A stranger handling a pet may intensify its condition.
- D A stranger handling a pet may aggravate its condition.

L0132011

93. The main purpose of this brochure is—

- A to explain to veterinarians how to care for hurt animals.
- B to explain to pet owners how to care for reptiles and birds.
- C to explain why pet owners should use the Community Pet Hospital.
- D to explain how volunteers should interact with pet patients and their owners.

L0132001

94. Which of the following is NOT discussed in this brochure?

- A how snake appointments are made by the receptionist
- B how to release pets from their pens or cages while in the office
- C why small birds need separating from large birds
- D why the hospital can predict the activity in the waiting room on a typical day

L0132004

Read the story and answer questions 95 through 98.

Housepainting

By Lan Samantha Chang

1 The day before my sister brought her boyfriend home, we had a family conference over fried rice and chicken noodle soup.

2 “This is the problem,” my mother said. “The thistles are overpowering our mailbox.” She looked at my father. “Could you do something about them before Frances and Wei get here?”

3 My father grunted from behind his soup. He drank his soup Chinese-style, with the bowl raised to his mouth. “Frances won’t care about the thistles,” he said. “She thinks only about coming home.”

4 “But what about Wei?” my mother said. “This isn’t his home. To him it’s just a house that hasn’t been painted in ten years. With weeds.” She scowled. To her the weeds were a matter of honor. Although Wei had been dating my sister for four years and had visited us three times, he was technically a stranger and subject to the rules of “saving face.”

5 My father slurped. “Frances is a *xiaoxun* daughter,” he said. “She wants to see family, not our lawn. Wei is a good *xiaoxun* boy. He wants Frances to see her family; he doesn’t care about the lawn.”

6 *Xiaoxun* means “filial,” or “dutiful to one’s parents.”

7 I was almost to the bottom of my bowl of rice when I noticed my parents were looking at me. “Oh,” I said. “Okay, I’ll do it.”



8 “Thank you, Annie,” said my mother.

9 The next afternoon I went to work on the weeds. My father loved Wei and Frances, but he hated yard work . . .

10 It was a beautiful midwestern afternoon, sunny and dry, with small white clouds high up against a bright blue sky. I wore a pair of my father’s old gloves to pull the thistles but kicked off my sandals, curled my toes around the hot reassuring dirt. Inside the house, my mother napped with the air conditioner humming in the window. My father sat in front of the television, rereading the Chinese newspaper from New York that my parents always snatched out of the mail as if they were receiving news of the emperor from a faraway province. I felt an invisible hand hovering over our blue house, making sure everything stayed the same.

Reading

- 11 I was hacking at a milky dandelion root when I heard an engine idling. A small brown car, loaded down with boxes and luggage, turned laboriously into the driveway. Through the open window I heard a scrape as my father pushed aside his footrest. My mother's window shade snapped up and she peered outside, one hand on her tousled hair. I rose to meet the car, conscious of my dirt-stained feet, sweaty glasses, and muddy gardening gloves.
- 12 "Annie!" Frances shouted from the rolled-down window. She half-emerged from the car and shouted my name again.
- 13 "Wow," I said. "You guys are early. I thought you wouldn't get here until five o'clock."
- 14 "That was the plan," said Wei, "but your sister here was so excited about getting home that I begged off from call a few hours early." He grinned. He was always showing off about how well he knew my sister. But other than that he had very few defects, even to my critical thirteen-year-old mind. He was medium-sized and steady, with a broad, cheerful dark face and one gold-rimmed tooth.
- 15 My mother and father rushed out the front door and let it slam.
- 16 "Hi, Frances!" they said. "Hi, Wei!" I could tell my mother had stopped to comb her hair and put on lipstick.
- 17 We stood blinking foolishly in the sunlight as Wei and Frances got out of the car. My family does not hug. It is one of the few traditions that both my parents have preserved from China's pre-Revolutionary times.
- 18 Frances came and stood in front of my mother. "Let me look at you," my mother said. Her gaze ran over my sister in a way that made me feel knobby and extraneous.
- 19 Frances was as beautiful as ever. She did not look like she had been sitting in a car all day. Her white shorts and her flowered shirt were fresh, and her long black hair rippled gently when she moved her head. Wei stared transfixed, waiting for her to turn to talk to him, but she did not.
- 20 Still facing my mother, Frances said, "Wei, could you get the stuff from the car?"
- 21 "I'll help you!" my father said. He walked around the back of the car and stood awkwardly aside to let Wei open the trunk. "So, how is medical school?" I heard him ask. They leaned into the trunk, their conversation muffled by the hood. I looked at their matching shorts, shirts, brown arms and sturdy legs. When Wei came to visit, my father always acted like a caged animal that has been let outside to play with another of its kind.

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29E

Reading

95. How does Annie's father feel when Wei and Frances arrive?

- A** sad
- B** excited
- C** stubborn
- D** threatened

L229E009

97. From whose point of view is the action in this story seen?

- A** Annie's
- B** Father's
- C** Frances's
- D** Mother's

L229E013

96. What motivates Annie to offer to do the weeding?

- A** She thought her father might become ill if he did the weeding.
- B** She wanted the house to look nice when Frances and Wei arrived.
- C** Her parents looked at her as if they wanted her to do it.
- D** Her parents were arguing about who would do the weeding, so she volunteered.

L229E006

98. How might the author's background be reflected in the story?

- A** The story shows why the author became a writer.
- B** The story shows that the author had a brother and a sister.
- C** The story describes how the author developed her skills as a gardener.
- D** The story demonstrates an understanding of traditional Chinese customs.

L229E014

Read the following story and answer questions 99 through 103.

The Art of the Sandwich

1 Roland couldn't believe he was working on such a beautiful Saturday morning. He could be finishing his painting for art class, and he had the perfect idea for the colors in the background. "Besides, I know nothing about catering," he thought. But his best friend Brandon needed him, and Roland needed the job to buy more art supplies.

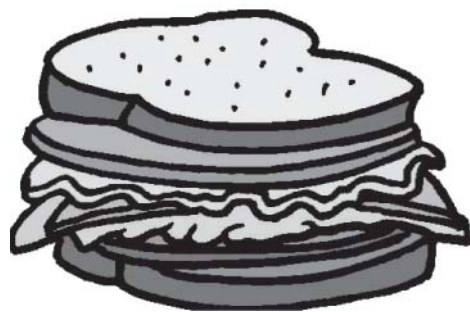
2 Roland knocked on the front door of a one-story house in a busy city neighborhood. Immediately, a voice answered, "Come on in, Brandon." Inside, he found a man unloading fruits, vegetables, bread, and all sorts of fresh food onto a long table that took up half the space in the narrow galley kitchen.

3 "Finish unloading," said the man, turning, then . . . "oh, I thought you were Brandon."

4 "I'm Roland. Brandon tried to reach you last night. He's got a bad cold, and he sent me to help you set up. Hey, aren't you Mr. Sugimoto, the high school cook?"

5 "Yes, and you're Brandon's art friend, the painter. Right?"

6 Roland nodded, and Mr. Sugimoto offered his hand. "Welcome to Sam Sugimoto's Catering, my weekend job. During the week, I'm better known as Benton High School's head chef! So, can you cook?"



7 Roland wondered if instant macaroni and cheese and peanut butter sandwiches counted. "Not really. But I can carry stuff and help out."

8 Mr. Sugimoto glanced at the food on the table, the boxes, and then at his watch. "I've got to make the *hors d'oeuvres*, pick up the entrees, and put the finishing touches on the dessert." He rubbed his chin, thinking. "How good are you at art?"

9 "It's my favorite subject in school. If I go to college, I might . . ."

10 "I can't wait that long. Let's see how good you are *now*." Mr. Sugimoto cleared a space on the table: a small garden of vegetables on one side, bread on the opposite side, meats and various jars of condiments at the top. In the middle, he placed a two-foot-wide silver serving platter. "I'll get started on the main course. Your job is to fill this platter with *hors d'oeuvres*."

11 Roland blinked. "Or-whats?"

Reading

12 “Or-DURVS. It’s French. It means little sandwiches or snacks, the kind people pick up and eat with their fingers.”

13 “But I’ve never made them or even seen them.”

14 “Think of them as *artistic* little sandwiches,” said Mr. Sugimoto. “I’m catering my nephew’s cast party for *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*. He’s one of the stars. Of course, he wouldn’t know an *hors d’oeuvre* from a burger.”

15 Roland shook his head. “Mr. Sugimoto, I don’t think I can . . .”

16 “Nonsense. You’re an artist, and you like food. Use your imagination and your taste buds; that’s what the great chefs do. I’ll show you a sample.” Mr. Sugimoto found some large cookie cutters and opened a bag of sandwich bread. He removed two slices and made an ordinary sandwich with a ham spread, then another sandwich with cheese spread. He trimmed off the crust and used a star-shaped cookie cutter to cut out two star shapes. Then he took an olive and a toothpick and garnished the tops, giving the sandwich shapes an appealing look.

17 “Your turn,” said Mr. Sugimoto. “I’ve got to run out to pick up the entrees. I’ll be back in a little while.”

18 Before Roland could protest, Mr. Sugimoto had left the kitchen. Roland stared at the combination of ingredients before him, his artistic appetite whetted by the possibility of creating food that was

not only good to eat but pleasing to look at. He surveyed the array of supplies, and closed his eyes, imagining the results. Then he grabbed two slices of bread and a jar of mayonnaise and went to work.

19 Before long, Roland had assembled more than thirty tiny sandwiches, with different colorful fillings and shapes: crescents of whole wheat with yellow egg salad, circles of sourdough with roast beef and red tomato slices, and diamond-shaped dark rye turkey miniatures. He created French bread fans with cream cheese and green sprouts, along with cucumber sandwiches on delicate white triangles of bread. Some he topped with black or green olives, some with tiny cherry tomato wedges, and some with sprigs of fresh dill or parsley. He was in the process of layering the sandwiches in tiers on the tray when Mr. Sugimoto reappeared and stared at the display for several moments. Roland wondered if the caterer’s intense gaze was from dismay or delight.

20 “Is that a three-dimensional star you’re making on the tray?”

21 “Yeah,” began Roland, “but if you don’t like it, I can change it. I just thought with your nephew being one of the stars and all . . .”

22 Mr. Sugimoto’s eyes widened and a smile creased his face. “You’ve done a fantastic job—such variety and intriguing color combinations! You really do have an artistic eye.”

23 Roland added the final sandwich to the top tier and stepped back for a look. It felt like the final brush

Reading

stroke to a painting, and he couldn't contain his smile.

- 24 “Next week I have a much bigger dinner party, an awards banquet for teachers,” Mr. Sugimoto said. “I could use a few platters—just like these. Are you interested in a job—as Assistant Chef?”

- 25 “Me . . . Assistant Chef?” Roland looked at his star creation again. Already a dozen ideas for *hors d’oeuvres* appeared in his mind, including a design for a huge apple. The title had such a distinctive sound, that he couldn't help repeating it, “Assistant Chef.” He would be able to buy his paints and have a job creating art. Who'd have thought there was an art to food preparation? “Sure, why not!”

59A

99. What is the meaning of the word *array* as used in paragraph 18 of the story?

- A collection
- B disorder
- C duplication
- D scarcity

L159A001

100. Which sentence from the story contains an example of a simile?

- A Roland nodded, and Mr. Sugimoto offered his hand.
- B “Of course, he wouldn't know an *hors d’oeuvre* from a burger.”
- C Mr. Sugimoto's eyes widened and a smile creased his face.
- D It felt like the final brush stroke to a painting, and he couldn't contain his smile.

L159A012

101. Which of Roland's characteristics is emphasized by the following sentence from the story?

But his best friend Brandon needed him, and Roland needed the job to buy more art supplies.

- A his confidence
- B his insensitivity
- C his reliability
- D his stubbornness

L159A016

102. What effect is created by the repetition of *Assistant Chef* in the last paragraph?

- A It shows that Roland likes the title.
- B It indicates that Mr. Sugimoto has not heard Roland.
- C It suggests that Roland has doubts about his abilities.
- D It emphasizes that Roland thinks he is not sufficiently appreciated.

L159A014

103. In “The Art of the Sandwich,” the author's purpose is to—

- A explain how someone can get into the catering business.
- B demonstrate how a person can discover a hidden talent.
- C describe the types of food used for a cast party.
- D portray the problems faced by small business owners.

L159A008

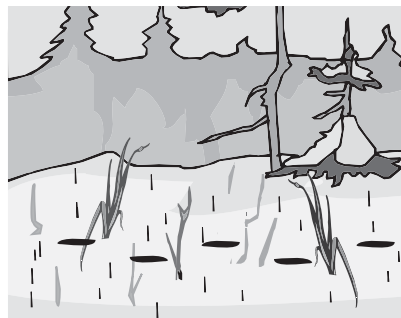
Reading

Read the poem and answer questions 104 through 106.

Early Spring

By Shonto Begay

In the early spring, the snowfall is light
upon the mesa.
It does not stick to the ground very long.
I walk through this patchwork of snow and earth,
5 watching the ground for early signs.
Signs of growth. Signs of rebirth.



Larkspur and wild onions are still
within the warmth of the earth.
I hear cries of crows off in the distance.
10 A rabbit bounds off into the sagebrush flat.
A shadow of a hawk disturbs the landscape momentarily.
It sees food and life abundant below that I cannot see.
The cycle of life continues.

Even as I stand here shivering in the afternoon chill,
15 just below me, young seedlings start
their upward journey.
Insects begin to stir.
Rodents and snakes are comfortable in their burrows.
Maybe to them we also disappear with the cold.
20 Not to be seen until spring.

For this generation, and many more to come,
this land is beautiful and filled with mysteries.
They reveal themselves and their stories—
if you look very carefully, and listen . . .

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Reading

104. Which line from the poem looks MOST to the future?

- A Signs of growth. Signs of rebirth.
- B just below me, young seedlings start
- C Not to be seen until spring.
- D For this generation, and many more to come,

L224C009

106. The poet's purpose in writing this poem is MOST likely to encourage people to—

- A take part in conservation efforts.
- B pay attention to nature.
- C travel to nature reserves.
- D think about the changes of season.

L224C006

105. What is distinctive about lines 19 and 20 of the poem?

- A They consider a different point of view.
- B They look to the past rather than the present.
- C They refer to a different topic from the other lines.
- D They contradict the overall message of the poem.

L224C013

Read the document and answer questions 107 through 111.

Gorman Productions Welcome Packet

WELCOME:

- 1 On behalf of the entire organization, welcome to Gorman Productions. As you may already know, Gorman Productions has been the leading production company in the use of 16mm film processing for over half a century. Since 1947, Gorman Productions has assisted leading movie studios in finalizing their products. We have an extensive and impressive list of clients. Their trust in our team of expert production technicians stems from our own trust in our team of technicians. We are happy to have you join our team.
- 2 We look forward to your contributions to our mission and organizational goals. Your cooperation as a team member will not only help us to grow as an organization, but also will help you to grow as a professional. We also recognize that if one member of our team is unproductive, then our entire team is less productive. That is why we require each team member to participate in our orientation. We feel this process will help you become a complete team member.



PACKET INFORMATION

- 3 Our Human Resources Department will provide you with a Human Resources Packet and an orientation that will explain all the forms you will be asked to read and sign. This document will also explain the benefits you will be entitled to as an employee of Gorman Productions and the different health and investment plans. Along with this introduction, you will be briefed on additional in-house benefits provided to Gorman Production staff members and their families.
- 4 The Human Resources Packet will include information about the Gorman Productions Web site, other helpful Web sites, computer information, a sample Production Schedule, and a Security Statement. You are responsible for familiarizing yourself with this information before your first day of work in the production studio. In this same packet, you will also find a New Team Member Orientation Evaluation Survey. Please fill out this form completely and return it to Human Resources within two weeks of your start date. This valuable survey will help us to assess our future orientation needs.

Reading**DEPARTMENTAL ORIENTATION**

- 5 Your first day on the job will include teaming up with a “Learning Partner,” another new member of our team. Together you will be assisted by a designated mentor. Your direct supervisor may decide to take the role of mentor. Your mentor will introduce you to all members of your particular department and provide you with catalogs and other material relevant to your department. Your Learning Partner will have a New Team Member First Day Orientation Checklist. Together you should go over all items on the list to make sure that you have the tools to do your job and that you are oriented to your work environment and production studio. For security purposes, it is imperative that you obtain a Team Member Photo ID Badge from the Human Resources Department. This badge will grant you access to certain restricted areas in the production studio. As you and your Learning Partner walk around the production studio, you may also be introduced to other employees from other departments. It is our hope that going through this process will make your first day on the job a welcoming and informative experience.

TRAINING

- 6 The Pre-Production Department does its own “job specific” training. On your first day, your Learning Partner and supervisor will go over the checklist with you to determine the training you will need from departments other than your own. Your supervisor will approve this training and sign off on the checklist. You are responsible for making sure that your Learning Partner and supervisor sign your checklist. It is also important for you to sign your Learning Partner’s checklist. Failure to do so may delay your actual start date. Your supervisor will make appointments for training on your behalf.
- 7 Once again, welcome to Gorman Productions. We are proud to have you as a new member of our production team. We hope you will enjoy working at Gorman Productions.

Sincerely,

Pat Jackson

Human Resources Manager

211

Reading

107. This document provides the MOST information on—

- A customer service policies.
- B orientation and training.
- C the company's mission.
- D appropriate clothing.

L0211007

108. According to this document, the *Learning Partner* is—

- A the supervisor.
- B the Human Resources Representative.
- C the President of Gorman Productions.
- D another new employee.

L0211005

109. Which addition would MOST likely make this document easier to understand?

- A directions to the Human Resources Department
- B a chart showing what specific new employee tasks must be done
- C the names of the Learning Partners at the company
- D further explanation of the Team Member Photo ID Badge

L1211003

110. Under which heading would you find information about the Photo ID Badge?

- A Welcome
- B Packet Information
- C Departmental Orientation
- D Training

L0211006

111. Which item is included in the Human Resources Packet?

- A the security statement
- B the supervisor's schedule
- C a photo ID badge
- D a payroll form

L0211003

California High School Exit Examination

Reading

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	School Year of Exam
1	C	10RL3.1	2001-2002
2	D	10RL3.7	2001-2002
3	D	10RC2.5	2001-2002
4	B	10RC2.5	2001-2002
5	A	10RL3.9	2001-2002
6	B	10RL3.7	2001-2002
7	C	10RL3.8	2001-2002
8	C	10RL3.4	2001-2002
9	A	10RL3.5	2001-2002
10	A	10RW1.2	2002-2003
11	A	10RL3.3	2002-2003
12	B	10RC2.8	2002-2003
13	C	10RL3.5	2002-2003
14	A	10RL3.1	2000-2001
15	A	10RL3.3	2000-2001
16	C	10RL3.4	2000-2001
17	A	10RL3.4	2001-2002
18	A	10RL3.8	2001-2002
19	A	10RL3.10	2001-2002
20	A	10RL3.1	2001-2002
21	A	10RL3.3	2001-2002
22	D	10RL3.5	2001-2002
23	D	10RL3.6	2001-2002
24	A	10RL3.10	2001-2002
25	D	10RL3.10	2001-2002
26	A	10RL3.4	2001-2002
27	B	10RW1.1	2001-2002
28	A	10RW1.1	2001-2002
29	C	10RL3.3	2001-2002
30	A	10RL3.1	2000-2001
31	C	10RL3.7	2000-2001
32	A	10RL3.8	2000-2001
33	A	10RL3.5	2000-2001
34	B	10RL3.9	2000-2001
35	A	10RL3.5	2000-2001
36	B	10RL3.10	2001-2002
37	D	10RW1.1	2001-2002
38	D	10RL3.3	2001-2002
39	C	10RL3.5	2001-2002

Reading

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	School Year of Exam
40	D	10RL3.10	2002-2003
41	C	10RL3.10	2002-2003
42	B	10RL3.4	2002-2003
43	C	10RL3.5	2002-2003
44	B	10RW1.1	2002-2003
45	A	10RC2.5	2002-2003
46	D	10RC2.8	2002-2003
47	A	10RC2.7	2002-2003
48	B	10RW1.1	2001-2002
49	B	10RC2.5	2001-2002
50	C	10RC2.4	2001-2002
51	A	10RW1.1	2000-2001
52	C	10RL3.5	2000-2001
53	A	10RC2.8	2000-2001
54	A	10RW1.1	2000-2001
55	B	10RW1.1	2000-2001
56	C	10RC2.8	2000-2001
57	C	10RC2.5	2000-2001
58	D	10RC2.5	2000-2001
59	D	10RL3.10	2000-2001
60	B	10RW1.1	2000-2001
61	A	10RC2.4	2000-2001
62	D	10RC2.5	2000-2001
63	C	10RW1.1	2000-2001
64	A	10RC2.8	2000-2001
65	C	10RC2.8	2000-2001
66	C	10RC2.5	2000-2001
67	C	10RC2.8	2000-2001
68	B	10RL3.6	2000-2001
69	B	10RW1.1	2000-2001
70	A	10RC2.4	2000-2001
71	D	10RC2.8	2000-2001
72	D	10RC2.8	2001-2002
73	D	10RW1.1	2001-2002
74	A	10RC2.8	2001-2002
75	B	10RC2.8	2001-2002
76	C	10RC2.8	2001-2002

Reading

Question Number	Correct Answer	Standard	School Year of Exam
77	A	10RC2.1	2001-2002
78	B	10RC2.1	2001-2002
79	D	8RC2.1	2001-2002
80	D	10RC2.5	2001-2002
81	C	10RC2.8	2001-2002
82	B	10RC2.4	2001-2002
83	C	8RC2.1	2001-2002
84	C	10RC2.1	2001-2002
85	D	10RC2.1	2001-2002
86	A	10RC2.1	2001-2002
87	C	10RC2.1	2000-2001
88	A	10RC2.7	2000-2001
89	A	10RC2.1	2000-2001
90	B	10RC2.7	2000-2001
91	D	10RW1.1	2000-2001
92	B	10RW1.1	2000-2001
93	D	10RC2.1	2000-2001
94	B	10RC2.7	2000-2001
95	B	10RL3.4	2003-2004
96	C	10RL3.4	2003-2004
97	A	10RL3.9	2003-2004
98	D	8RL3.7	2003-2004
99	A	10RW1.1	2003-2004
100	D	10RL3.7	2003-2004
101	C	10RL3.3	2003-2004
102	A	10RL3.8	2003-2004
103	B	10RL3.1	2003-2004
104	D	10RL3.6	2004-2005
105	A	10RL3.8	2004-2005
106	B	10RL3.1	2004-2005
107	B	10RC2.7	2003-2004
108	D	10RC2.4	2003-2004
109	B	10RC2.7	2003-2004
110	C	10RC2.1	2003-2004
111	A	10RC2.1	2003-2004